

Our camp is getting bigger every day, and we propose to continue enlarging until it embraces the whole town. As long as I am county attorney my whole duty will be performed, and our docket will never be without whisky cases unless happily the period is reached, when there is nobody to prosecute. My duty is plain, and whether the temperance people stand by me or not, it will be discharged regardless of indignation meetings, instructions from county commissioners, or the sorrowing wails from the criminal classes. From these will not avail anything in the future. "No compromise" is our motto.

In regard to the pending cases in the Supreme court against the city, I only desire to say that there is some way to reach these recent officers and cities. Don't think if we fail in these cases that we have reached the end of our string. It is the end of that string, but there is another string, and we will always be found pulling until we get the right one.

Mr. Vance exhorted the temperance people to greater activity, saying that they would not do for them to remain passive, relying upon officers. An officer may be able to enforce a law where both its friends and its enemies are inactive, but where its enemies are always on the alert and its friends do nothing, the efforts of officers will be futile. If temperance people were as vigilant as the opposition, officers would accomplish much more.

**Reports from Counties.**  
The roll of counties was then called and five minute reports on the condition of the local progress of the temperance work in each county.

Rev. Philip Krohn and H. M. Glancy spoke for Atchison county, and said that although in the city of Atchison the law was not enforced, the cause was steadily growing.

Brown county reported not a single saloon within its limits.

Messrs. Coe, Freshaw and Riley reported for Dickinson county.

Our law and order society has raised about \$500 for the prosecution of saloon keepers and delinquent officers. In the district court we have had three convictions. One paid his fine and costs and is now engaged in honest work; one appealed to the supreme court, and one was released from custody, by two of our county commissioners, who have more love for mean whisky than respect for their oaths.

In the justice court one man plead guilty, paid one hundred dollars fine and skipped the county. In the police court two cases were lost, owing to the forgetfulness of witnesses, and four convictions were secured.

There are no open saloons—so far as we can learn—outside of Abilene and Solomon City.

Reports from Douglas county were made by Mr. Harris and ex-Chancellor Marvin. They stated that as the term of court was approaching the saloonists were evincing considerable uneasiness.

Ellis county reported every saloon closed and the prohibition law in successful working order.

Reports from Franklin county showed that it has had no saloon within its limits or five years. Ottawa, the county seat, with 5,000 to 6,000 people, one of the most beautiful and prosperous towns in the State, has had no saloons for five years, and has been constantly growing in every way, and no saloon can exist in the community. One man is now serving out a term in jail who tried to sell liquor, and the sentiment of the county is constantly growing in favor of the law and its enforcement.

Jackson county reports but very little liquor sold within its boundaries.

In Jefferson county the prohibition law was reported as in good working order, and gradually achieving success.

Rev. Chaffee, of Labette county, stated that in Labette county no effort had been made by the county officials to stop the sale of liquor.

Maj. Abbott, Dr. Cooney, J. H. Vestal and others reported that in Johnson county there were no saloons. The county is thoroughly organized, and prohibition will permanently succeed.

Messrs. Slosson, Raines, Pierce, Brown and Coville of Leavenworth, stated that notwithstanding the fact that Leavenworth has 172 saloons, a change in public sentiment is growing against them. Further stated that it was understood that the mayor of Leavenworth had said, if the mayor of Topeka were impeached the saloons of Leavenworth would have closed within a week. Also stated that the W. C. T. U. is doing more than all the men in Leavenworth for temperance.

**Miami county made an encouraging report, showing that the saloons are gradually being closed up and that the whisky men in the county were becoming desperate. The Republican convention has just nominated a radical prohibitionist for sheriff.**

Ossage county was reported by Dr. Sweezy as making active preparations for a campaign against the saloon keepers. The temperance people are thoroughly aroused and are determined to keep every saloon permanently closed. They have an organization numbering 50, and propose raising \$2,000, half of which is now in the treasury.

Mr. Johnson said that in Nemaha county the law was reported as working nicely and that prohibition was gradually getting the upper hand.

Mr. DeForest, who was ordered by the whisky men of Wetmore, Nemaha county, not long ago, to leave the city, because of his temperance principles, a petition to that effect signed by fifty persons having been sent him, said they had six arrests and six convictions there, and he intended to stay there.

Revs. McNabb and Woolpert reported that in Putnam county a number of the saloon men under arrest and several trials pending. The county attorney is doing his duty and the closing of all saloons is confidently anticipated.

Mr. Elliott and Mr. Allen, of Riley county, reported that the saloon keepers were having a very warm time of it, though only a few convictions had as yet resulted. The whisky business is not profitable in Riley county.

Rev. Kelly of Wichita reported from Sedgewick county. Said that the officers of the law were in sympathy with the saloon men; but that the people were fully alive to the interests of prohibition, and the temperance sentiment is growing, and they had enlisted for the war.

O. S. Morrow said of Rice county: No saloons, but lots of whisky sold by druggists, but public sentiment is stronger in favor of prohibition now than it ever was, and we will succeed in stopping the traffic if we don't get discouraged.

Mr. Morrow is a druggist but has not sold a drop of whisky for any purpose for a year.

The law is successfully operated in Pawnee as reported by Mr. Peabody.

Reports from counties were resumed.

Wabancsee county reported a partial success of the law. Subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000 have been collected to enforce the law. More will be raised, if necessary. Col. John Brown reported one saloon in Eklridge, but the case would be looked after soon.

Wilson county reported a strict enforcement of the law.

Wyandotte reported a favorable growth of public sentiment.

**Letters From Prominent Men.**

The following letters from the public men of the State were read to the convention by the secretary. Many others were received but limited space forbids their publication:

**ATCHISON, Kan., September 14, 1883.**  
*JOE A. TROUTMAN, Esq., Topeka, Kansas:*

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 9th inst., in writing me to be present at a meeting of the State Temperance Union, on the 18th and 19th inst., was duly received.

I have an official engagement in Ohio, on the 18th, and cannot, therefore, accept your kind invitation.

There have always been, and probably always will be, differences of opinion as to the methods best calculated to promote the cause of temperance, and abolish the dreadful evils that inevitably result from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. There were like differences of opinion a quarter of a century ago, touching the best methods of dealing with the slavery question, and, later, as to the conduct of the civil war.

But there should be no difference of opinion, among those who appreciate the blessings of free government and social order, touching the duty of respect for the Constitution and laws. There can be no true liberty that is not based on law. Law may not be, as Coke declared it, "the perfection of reason." But William Pitt truly said that "where law ends, tyranny begins." Contempt for law and disregard for law naturally lead to anarchy; and anarchy, becoming intolerable, invites despotism. In a free, popular government, law is simply the will of the majority formulated in statutes. It may be modified or changed as public opinion demands, but so long as it stands the law, it cannot be disregarded or defied without grave danger to public order and the very life of popular government.

Yours very truly,  
**J. A. MARTIN.**

**Twenty years from to day, the people of all parties will ask, "was it possible a prohibitory law could not be enforced in Kansas?"**

Slowly but surely, public sentiment will sustain the law, if its friends act wisely and with vigor.

Very respectfully,  
**P. P. ELDER.**

**OTTAWA, Kan., September 15, 1883.**  
*JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Esq., Topeka, Kansas:*

DEAR SIR:—I regret very much that owing to the term of our District Court commencing here on Monday 17th inst., it will be out of my power to attend the annual meeting of the State Temperance Union, and which I would gladly attend if possible. I am sure the time is swiftly coming when people irrespective of party ties, will realize that the highest duty of citizenship is to act and sympathize with measures, that if enforced, are the greatest good to the greatest number of the governed. And I trust the day is not far distant when a Democratic party of principle will favor the rigid enforcement of all laws, and the present Democratic party cease the silly enunciation that prohibition is salutary laws concerning ardent spirits. A government democratic can not exist, unless whenever and wherever a confessed evil to the masses exists it is stamped out by law if moral suasion fails.

Yours truly,  
**C. B. MASON.**

**LAWRENCE, Kan., September 15, 1883.**  
*JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Esq., Secretary:*

DEAR SIR:—Yours in behalf of the State Temperance Union, came duly to hand, and the kind invitation to be present and participate in the meeting has been carefully considered. I have delayed reply that I might make definite answer.

If possible I shall try to attend the meeting at least one day, but my health has been such that it has been well nigh impossible for me to do much work, and hence I have not been able to read or think closely and with such care as I should wish to, to speak upon the great subject you will deal with in the coming meeting.

I trust that you will have a most successful meeting, that the wisest of counsels will prevail, and that the best means possible will be devised to lessen the evils of drinking and drunkenness, and to maintain respect for the laws of the land.

Respectfully,  
**D. C. HASKELL.**

**HIAWATHA, Kan., September 9, 1883.**  
*JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Topeka, Kansas:*

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your invitation to attend the coming convention of the State Temperance Union at Topeka. I have been in Topeka a great deal lately and must be there all next week attending State Fair and do not see how I can remain away from home longer. I regret my inability to attend, and hope the convention will be a successful one and result in great good in the line of work you are following.

Truly yours,  
**E. N. MORRILL.**

**EMPERIA, Kan., September 6, 1883.**  
*JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Esq., Secretary, Topeka*

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of yours of 5th, inviting me to attend the annual meeting of the State Temperance Union at Topeka, 18th and 19th of this month.

It will be impossible for me to comply with your request, for I have agreed to deliver some speeches in Ohio, commencing on the 15th, appointments of which are already out.

Wishing to the union success in its efforts to build up and make permanent a practical temperance sentiment, I am

Very truly,  
**P. B. PLUMB.**

**NEWTON, Kan., September 7.**  
*DEAR SIR:—Yours of August 31st at hand. It is impossible for me to say whether I can be present or not. If I can be without prejudice to the performance of official duty will be there. My earnest desire always has been and always will be in favor of an impartial enforcement of our laws, and upon such a platform all classes of good citizens should unite.*

What we most need in Kansas now, is a judicious effort to educate public sentiment to a full enforcement of such a platform.

Yours truly, S. R. PATRICK.

**OSWEGO, Kan., September 11.**  
*Hon. James A. Troutman, Topeka, Kan.:*

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 31st inst. addressed to me at Columbus, and in which you kindly invite me to attend the meeting of the State Temperance Union in Topeka, on the 18th and 19th inst., and to participate in its proceedings, came to hand a day or two since at this place.

It would afford me much pleasure to meet with the union if other engagements and circumstances would permit.

We go back in the history of our own State when our people were battling to make the soil of Kansas free. There were men in Kansas then who advocated African slavery. They said it was a divine institution and was right. We told them then as we tell them now that slavery—slavery of any kind—had no place in God's law and should have no place in man's law. We were told then that we were fanatic; that the agitation was spasmodic and would soon pass away. So we are told now that prohibition is spasmodic and will soon pass away.

You remember when our boys marched away to lay down their lives for the Union, there were political cowards who said "you can't put the rebellion down," but we did put it down. So they say, "you can't suppress the drink-shop," but we are suppressing them, and by the help of God, we will suppress them.

You remember that in 1840 James G. Birney found only 7,000 persons in the United States who crystallized their convictions against slavery into a ballot, but that 7,000 grew until it reached nearly 2,000,000 and made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

The women's crusade sprang up and out of it grew the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the most effective temperance organization to day in this country, and out of that grew almost every other temperance organization. Our army of temperance has grown until it numbers hundreds of thousands throughout the country. In Minnesota you will find a temperance sentiment that is surprising, and it has grown chiefly within the past few years. One of the pleasing features is the fact that many foreigners are espousing the cause of prohibition.

In Iowa prohibition carried the State and the Supreme court decided against it. Yet this is not the first time that the Supreme court has decided against the will of the people. You remember the Supreme court decided the black man had no rights that the white man was bound to respect. But that did not hinder the people from setting it aside and crushing slavery out of existence. Iowa is marching on, and it is only a question of time when prohibition will win. A State like Iowa that has the least percentage of illiteracy of any State in the union, will never surrender to the rum power. [Applause.] We, in Kansas, are not doing all the fighting that is being done. There is fighting all along the line. In New York, New Jersey, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and even in Canada, the fight is going on; and the eyes of all these are upon Kansas, and their hands are upon her pulse.

When Lincoln called for 75,000 men but it was not long until the cry responded: more men and the loyal people ran, 600,000 were coming. Father Abraham's army 900 strong. So you may say, to 600,000 friends, to-day: "we're coming very strong."

Whisky is wrong no amount of money can make it right. I love my country as well as any man. I have gladly given the years of my manhood to its support and I love my country still. But if there is one thing for which I criticize my country it is its dealings with the dram shops. It should be the duty of the government to extend protection to every citizen. But this protection is not; and will not be given so long as the government sells the opportunity to the saloon keeper to destroy the homes of the people. Down with the system of deriving revenue from crime. [Applause.]

Some say let us take the lesser evil, or high license. High license is simply a second Missouri compromise, and God will never allow any compromise in the interest of wrong.

Has the city mayor in Topeka ever tried to enforce the law? No. Has the city marshal ever tried to enforce the law? No. Yet they stand back and say prohibition is a failure. While prohibition has not suppressed the liquor traffic entirely it is gradually accomplishing its ends. Whisky men themselves acknowledge that whisky is disappearing from Kansas. Where is the distillery that was in North Topeka? Gone to Missouri. Why? Because of prohibition. Last year there were only 735 saloons in this State as reported by the commercial agencies, over a thousand having been blotted out, and two-thirds of the breweries and one-half of the wholesale liquor houses are gone. Prohibition did it. [Applause.]

Says one, "Prohibition is depopulating the State." Compare the census and you will find we have increased in wealth about \$35,000,000 and in population near 100,000. "If you talk on prohibition you will hurt the party." Who says that? Only those who are in sympathy with whisky. Who started this as a partisan measure? The whisky men. It was organized as a non-partisan measure by those who loved their homes better than the dram shops, and would have remained so had it not been for the whisky ring bringing it into politics—but it is in politics now—and there to stay too—as long as there is a dram shop in the State. [Applause.]

They talk about harmony and conciliation. There is no such thing here in Topeka or elsewhere in the State of Kansas as harmony with law-breakers, never should be. [Applause.]

Those very men who last fall bolted and scratched the ticket now ask you to join in with them and be brotherly and harmonious. What! harmonize with nullification? Never. [Applause.]

After the election of Governor Glick John T. Morton, a Republican resigned and John Martin, the Democrat, was appointed his successor. Mr. Martin had been the attorney of the whisky men in Topeka and it was thought that he was just the man that the saloon element wanted, and the Topeka Commonwealth in its issue of January 24th made John Martin the following unqualified endorsement:

**JOHN MARTIN.**  
Gov. Glick has appointed John Martin of this city judge of this district vice Judge Morton resigned. Mr. Martin is a gentleman well known to the bar, as well as to the people of the State, that any word of commendation from us is necessary.

The position is an arduous one, with very poor pay, and no attorney with a lucrative practice can well afford to quit his profession for a seat on the bench. Mr. Martin, was however prevailed upon to accept, and that he will make an able and worthy judicial officer none will deny. The appointment will meet with the hearty approbation of the people of the district as well as of the State.—Commonwealth, January 24, 1883.

But the nullifiers soon discovered that John Martin the paid attorney was one thing and John Martin the judge was another. They as attorneys he worked faithfully for his clients and that as judge, he was not willing that the people should have the privilege in the cities to negotiate this matter for themselves, and this

other criminals—dead beats and bummers—were the "bolters and kickers" of last year are fighting him, and why? Has he done anything since his appointment by the Governor and hearty endorsement by the Commonwealth, that shows that he is lacking in "ability," or that he is not "worthy"? No. His only crime is that he has proven himself to be loyal to the constitution and laws of the State. Only this and nothing more. [Applause.]

They tell us we should have harmony and get together and hold a convention and nominate a Republican judge. They are very anxious to have harmony now when they need it. What consistency!

It is not a question as to whether temperance is right or wrong. It is a question whether we shall obey the laws and be loyal to the constitution. These are the only questions that should be in our minds. We are in sympathy with the violation of law. I want you to stand by A. H. Vance, the county attorney, until the saloons are closed if it bankrupts the county. No people can afford to set a price for the right to trample their laws under foot.

You remember a convention in Chicago during the war which said the war was a failure. You remember a meeting in this opera house some time ago which declared prohibition a failure.

Well the boys went ahead and suppressed the rebellion regardless of the convention in Chicago; and Vance went ahead and prosecuted the whisky men until every one tried was convicted. [Applause.]

Let us never take a step backward. Let us go on until prohibition is enforced in every town and the temperance banner is planted everywhere. [Applause.]

This is a fight between the saloon and the home; one or the other must go down in the struggle, and by the help of God it shall never be the home. [Great applause.]

**Hon. A. B. Jettamore**  
spoke eloquently as follows: To be able to intelligently discuss the issue now existing the public mind in this State, and to build upon the solid rock, of truth, we should clear away the debris. We should first ascertain that upon which we all agree, and examine and discuss the questions about which we disagree. He asserted that nothing good ever had, or ever would come out of the liquor traffic, either in beverage, that nothing but evil had ever emanated from it. If any person present could point to one good thing that was ever produced by, or came from, the liquor traffic, let him speak; and paused for a reply. That it is bad from center to circumference, from top to bottom, and in every respect. That it is a murderer, that it murders boys, your husbands, your friends, and he was in favor of treating it as a murderer, and strangle it to death. That it is a crime against society. We were surprised to find an advocate outside of the rum seller. But there are those who, in the "interest of temperance," as they say, favor high license, rather than prohibition. As if a high license would relieve society from drunkenness, or that whisky sold in a gilded saloon would be less likely to make a man drunken, than that sold in a low doggerly. The Supreme court of the United States has decided that the same police power that authorizes the state to impose a license, authorizes it to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. So that, the difference of opinion upon this question is one of policy, seeing that the principle is both in the same. But the advocates of high license claim, that they would embrace prohibition, and indeed prefer it, but for the fact that it is impracticable and cannot be enforced, thereby increasing the use of intoxicants, and drunkenness among the people; but a license law could and would be enforced and decrease the use of liquor and drunkenness. And at present all of the saloon-keepers of the State favor license for the same reason, they desire to obey the laws. They refuse to obey the prohibition laws, but of course would obey a license law, as they are doing in Missouri at this time. All the whiskyites of the State, favor high license, but do not say that all who favor high license are whiskyites. Have but little confidence in the temperance fight of the man who opposes prohibition, and goes to bed with the saloon keepers. It seems, if he is honest in his temperance principles, he certainly would prefer prohibition as a temperance measure, it being the only one offered by the temperance people of the State, rather than to oppose it, and ask for license, seeing that it is impossible to secure it for the next four years. And to aid the nullifiers a minority to defy the constitution and laws, the crystallized will of the people, because the majority do not embrace the views upon the question. Kansas is the only State in the Union that has adopted constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and is entitled to a fair and honest trial. The clamor of the high license is a subterfuge of the enemy to destroy prohibition, to deceive and divide the friends of temperance. The advocates of high license are either in open resistance to the constitution and laws, or give no aid or encouragement in favor of their execution. All the evil which has arisen from the use and abuse of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has grown up under the license system. This has been the only regulative system in the country for over three quarters of a century. It has been an entire failure for good, and condemned by the people. There has always been license laws in the State. The territorial legislature enacted the first license law in 1855, which provided for special election by the electors to determine whether or not a license should be granted. This law was amended in 1859, by providing that the applicant for license should present a petition signed by a majority of the householders in the township, county, or ward where the license was sought. In 1867 the law was again amended so that the petition for license should contain a majority of the residents, both male and female, in the township or ward where the license was sought. This was the first recognition of women in this question. This law was retained in the revision of 1868, with a proviso added, that the corporate authorities of the cities of the first and second class by ordinance might dispense with such petition; which has had the effect of making free whisky in those cities ever since; hence their opposition to prohibition. They have never chafed any law upon the subject, and will not if they can help it. The legislature in 1876, made an effort to amend the first section of the dram-shop Act of 1868, by striking out the proviso, thereby placing the cities in the same position as other portions of the State, and let the people determine for themselves, if they would have saloons or not. Gov. Glick then a member of the House, entered his protest against the passage of the bill, he was not willing that the people should have the privilege in the cities to negotiate this matter for themselves, and this

to in the "interest of temperance." This was the law in force at the time of the adoption of prohibition. In 1857 the city of Topeka, then but three years of age, adopted practical prohibition by knocking in the heads of the whisky barrels, and emptying out some \$1,500 worth of liquor on the ground. My friend, Col. C. K. Holiday was the president of the town company, and perhaps aided in the affair, as the Topeka Tribune then said the affair was "participated in by a large number of our most prominent and respectable citizens." But we are told that prohibition will destroy the Republican party and that it ought to be eliminated from politics. The Republican being the dominant party is responsible for prohibition in this State, and its enforcement. If the laws are not enforced and prohibition goes down, in our judgment the Republican party will go down with it. Still if Republicans love the party, with all its glory and achievements, better than they do the saloon, and desire to preserve it, the only way to accomplish it is to join in and enforce the prohibition laws. He is in favor of eliminating temperance from the politics of the State; but the only way this can be done, in his judgment, is by enforcing the prohibition laws. He would enforce the laws and place prohibition above and beyond all political parties in this State, like it is in Maine, where it has existed under legislative protection alone for thirty years, and is now party dare to assail it. This is the only way prohibition will ever be eliminated from the politics of the State. The Republican who refuses to aid in the enforcement of the laws, and joins hands with the dialy nullifiers in preventing the enforcement of the same, is no friend of the Republican party, his pretensions to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is said that the Democratic party in this State, is opposed to prohibition. This is not true, there are two elements in that party—one loyal, the other disloyal. The loyal portion who loves the Constitution and laws of the State more than a saloon, headed by Martin, Bond, Bennett and other honest, loyal Democrats; while the other wing is led by Glick, Moonlight and others of the same sort, and have clasped hands with the nullifiers and the saloons.

Prohibition is not a partisan question, but if supporting and sustaining the constitution and laws of my State is to destroy the Republican party then let it go. It ought to die. Parties are made by the people, of the people, and for the people, and ought to be worth saving.

Taking it all in all, prohibition has been quite a success. It has been met with strong and persistent opposition. The whole rum power, with large sums of money, aided by the official influence of the executive of the State, have waged a powerful and unrelenting war upon it.

When criminals have been convicted for violating the law, they have received executive clemency and been turned loose. While the constitution vests the pardoning power in the Governor of the State, yet it is under such "regulations and restrictions as provided by law." In the absence of legislative authority, the Governor has no power to pardon or commute the punishment of a criminal. The Governor commuted the punishment of Murphy of Pottawatomie county, by reducing the fine from one hundred dollars, the minimum punishment prescribed by law, to five dollars. The statute restricts the Judge and the executive alike. The Judge could not have imposed a fine of five dollars, neither could the Governor reduce it to five dollars by commutation. If the Judge had imposed five hundred dollars, the maximum punishment for the first offense for good cause, the fine might have been reduced to one hundred by commutation. But the Governor, in the face of the law, which declared a criminal convicted, should be fined for the first offense, not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, said by his act, that although the defendant was guilty under the law, he should only be punished by a fine of five dollars. The Governor would not have interfered in this matter, if it had not been a whisky case. It was his prejudice to the law that induced him to interfere. This he cannot do without prostituting the pardoning power. This constituted a malfeasance in the law for which he ought to be punished. But there is no legislature to punish him during his term of office, for the legislature that came in with him, goes out at the same time, unless he calls a special session, which he will not do. But the signs are favorable that the Governor is alarmed. He has gone to writing cards in defense of his acts, in pardoning those criminals. In Murphy's case he says, "he would not have interfered but for the fact that the petition was signed by two Methodist preachers, and their entire congregations in Westmorland." His admiration for Methodist preachers is so strong, that when they signed the petition, it became overpowering, and he was compelled to do it. But these facts were correct, except that only one Methodist preacher lived in Westmorland, and neither he nor any other preacher signed the petition.

Again let me pardon Mrs. Brown of Marion county, an act of justice, the being a poor widow, with a large family to support, and was unjustly convicted; which was correct, except that she was not a widow, her husband was in jail at the same time, for the same offense; and she was justly and properly convicted, so says the Democratic County Attorney of that county, who prosecuted the case, and voted for Glick for Governor last fall. That he pardoned the poor armed soldier in Barton county which was correct, only the man has never been a soldier.

The issue is not merely a question of temperance or prohibition, but of law, of constitutional government. Whether the will of the people as crystallized into law, shall be respected and upheld, or whether the people can enforce the laws of their own creation—whether man is capable of self-government—whether there exists an evil, greater than the people can suppress—whether Kansas, the brightest Star in the galaxy of our Federal Union, the first in war for freedom, is to be subverted and destroyed by nullifiers,—or whether our government is a failure. If it be once established that our government is impotent to enforce the laws made by and for society under constitutional forms, then good-bye to liberty! Good-bye to self-government and the sun of liberty is set, never again to rise in this country. Then will it be verified, or proclaimed by the crowned heads of Europe "that man is not capable of self-government." God save our country from such calamity.

On motion the convention adjourned.

which we will take pleasure in showing to our customers—in quality of son... We have leased the Farmers and Merchants Mill, corner Topeka and Douglas... MR. EDWARD LASKELL:—I have no dis-